

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 අගෝස්තු  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 ஓகஸ்ட்  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

බටහිර සංගීතය I  
மேலைத்தேய சங்கீதம் I  
Western Music I

56 STE I

පැය දෙකයි  
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
Two hours

සියලු ම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු මෙම පත්‍රයේ ම සපයන්න.  
எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் இத்தாளிலேயே விடை தருக.  
Answer all questions on this paper itself.

විභාග අංකය  
கட்டெண்  
Index No

පරීක්ෂකයේ ප්‍රයෝජනය සඳහා පමණි.  
பரீட்சகர்களின் உபயோகத்திற்கு மாதிரி.  
For Examiner's use only.

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- අංක 1 - 25 කෙරේ ප්‍රශ්නවල නිවැරදි පිළිතුර තෝරා, එහි අංකය තිත් ඉර මත ලියන්න.  
இல. 1 தொடக்கம் 25 வரையுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு சரியான விடையை தெரிவுசெய்து, அது குறித்து நிற்கும் இலக்கத்தைப் புள்ளிக் கோட்டின் மீது எழுதுக.

Select the correct answer in questions No. 1 - 25 and write its number on the dotted line.

- (1) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරෙන් දෙන ලද ටයිම් සිග්නේචරයට අනුව නිවැරදි ව ලියා ඇත්තේ කුමක් ද?  
பின்வரும் விளக்கங்களுள் தரப்பட்ட ரையிம் சிக்னேச்சருக்கு ஏற்ப சரியாக எழுதப்பட்டது எதில்?  
Which of the following illustrations is correctly written according to the given time signature?



(.....)

- (2) පහත සඳහන් යෙදුම් අතුරෙන් 'ඉන් ස්ට්‍රික්ට් ටයිම්' අර්ථය දෙන යෙදුම කුමක් ද?  
பின்வரும் பதங்களுள் 'இன்ஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் ரையிம்' இன் கருத்தைத் தரும் பதம் யாது?  
Which of the following is the term used for 'In strict time'?

(1) A Tempo (2) Tempo Giusto (3) Tempo Commodo (4) Tempo Primo (5) Tempo Rubato (.....)

- (3) පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් කොයෙකුමක් කුමක් ද?  
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பொருந்தாதது எது?  
 Which of the following is the **odd** one out?

(1) Polka (2) Mazurka (3) Sarabande (4) Passepied (5) Polonaise (.....)

- (4) පහත සඳහන් ගෝථි අතුරෙන් 'ප්‍රී ෆැන්ටේසියා' ඇත්තේ කිනම් ගෝථි එකේ ද?  
 பின்வரும் போர்ப்புகளுள் 'பிரி பன்ரேசியா' காணப்படுவது எந்த போர்ப்பில் ஆகும்?  
 In which of the following forms does the 'free fantasia' occur?

(1) Rondo Form (2) Variation Form (3) Rondo Sonata Form  
 (4) Sonata Form (5) Fugue Form (.....)

- (5) පහත සඳහන් කේටන්ස් අතුරෙන් 'ටියර්ස් ඩි පිකාඩි' එකකින් අවසන් වන කේටන්ස් මොනවා ද?  
 பின்வரும் கட்டென்ஸ்களுள் 'ரியர்ஸ் டி பிக்காடி' உடன் முடிவடையும் கட்டென்ஸ் யாது?  
 Which of the following cadences ends with a 'Tierce de Picardie'?

(1) Perfect cadence in a major key  
 (2) Interrupted cadence in a minor key  
 (3) Interrupted and Perfect cadences in a major key  
 (4) Plagal cadence in a major key  
 (5) Perfect and Plagal cadences in a minor key

More Past Papers at  
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- (6) පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් 'F හෝල්ස්' සහිත සංගීත භාණ්ඩය කුමක් ද?  
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'F கோல்ஸ்' ஐக் கொண்ட இசைக்கருவி எது?  
 Which of the following instruments is associated with 'F holes' ?

(1) Piccolo (2) Cor Anglais (3) Violin (4) Piano (5) Flute (.....)

- (7) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරෙන් ඔකෙස්ට්‍රාවක ස්වර ප්‍රස්තාරගත කිරීමේ දී ඉහළින් ම ලියනු ලබන්නේ කුමන පවුලට අයත් සංගීත ප්‍රස්තාර ද?  
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒகஸ்ரா இசைவடிவத்தின் உச்சியில் எழுதப்படும் இசைக்கருவிகளின் குடும்பம் எது?  
 Which of the family of instruments would be written at the top in an orchestral score?

(1) String (2) Woodwind (3) Brass wind  
 (4) Percussion (5) Electronic Instruments (.....)

- (8) පහත සඳහන් සංගීතඥයන් අතුරෙන් හන්ගේරියානු ජන සංගීතය හා බැඳී සංගීතඥයා කවරෙක් ද?  
 பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குனர்களுள் கங்கேரிய மரபிலான இசையுடன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இசை ஆக்குனர் யார்?  
 Which of the following composers was associated with Hungarian folk music?

(1) Gershwin (2) Kodaly (3) Benjamin Britten  
 (4) Borodin (5) Scott Joplin (.....)


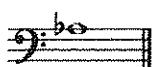
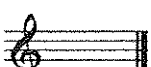

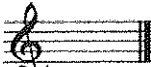
- (9) පහත සඳහන් හඬ අතුරෙන් ඉහළ පුරුෂ හඬක් සඳහා වඩාත් සුදුසු හඬ තලය කුමක් ද?  
 பின்வரும் குரல்களுள் உயரிய ஆண் குரலுக்கு மிகப் பொருத்தமானது எது?  
 Which of the following voices is most suitable for the highest male voice?

(1) Coloratura Soprano (2) Contralto (3) Counter-tenor  
 (4) Treble (5) Baritone (.....)

- (10) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරෙන් V<sup>7b</sup> කෝඩ් එක විස්තර කෙරෙන්නේ කුමකින් ද?  
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் V<sup>7b</sup> கோட் இனை விவரிப்பது எது?  
 Which of the following describes a V<sup>7b</sup> chord?

(1) 7 5 3 (2) 4 2 (3) 6 5 (4) 6 4 3 (5) 4 3 (.....)

- (11) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරෙන් 'කෝර් ඔන්ග්ලේ' සංගීත භාණ්ඩයෙන් දී ඇති ස්වරය හඬ නැංවීම සඳහා ලිවිය යුතු ස්වරය කුමක් ද?  
 பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'கோர் அன்கிளேயிஸ்' இசைக்கருவியினால் இசைக்கப்படும் சுரத்தின் எழுத்து வடிவச் சுரம் எது?  
 Which of the following is the written note when the given sounding note on a 'Cor Anglais' is?

(1)  (2)  (3)  (4)  (5)  (.....)

(12) பහை ஸடஹன் லீலா ஸஹுரென் 'டிஸ்கோர்டன்ட்' ஒன்ட்லெட் லகன் லன்னை லுமன் டு?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'டிஸ்கோர்டன்ட்' இன்டீவல் எது?

Which of the following is a 'discordant' interval?

- (1) Perfect 4<sup>th</sup> (2) Minor 6<sup>th</sup> (3) Major 7<sup>th</sup> (4) Perfect 5<sup>th</sup> (5) Major 3<sup>rd</sup> (.....)

(13) பஹை ஸடஹன் லீலா ஸஹுரென் லகினைகல லலான் லுமன் டு?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று மிகக் குறைவாகத் தொடர்புபட்ட பதம் எது?

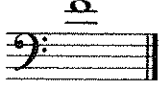


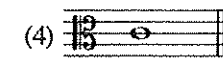
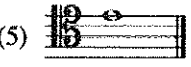
Which of the following is **least** related to each others?

- (1) Aria (2) Prelude (3) Madrigal (4) Lied (5) Mass (.....)

(14) பஹை ஸடஹன் லீலா ஸஹுரென் லீலா லகனை லாடனய லுமன் டு?

பின்வரும் ஸரங்களுள் எது புல்லாங்குழலினால் இசைக்க முடியாதது?

Which of the following notes **cannot** be played on the flute?

- (1)  (2)  (3)  (4)  (5)  (.....)

(15) 'டீ ஒமேசஸ்' லாகிய லீலு லாினைலு லுமன் டு?

'த ஈமேஜஸ்' என்பதை எழுதிய ஆக்குனர் யார்?

Who was the composer of 'The Images'?

- (1) Stravinsky (2) Ravel (3) Prokofiev (4) Liszt (5) Debussy (.....)

(16) பஹை ஸடஹன் லாகினை ஸஹுரென் லாடனயலு டுமன் லா லுமன் டு?

பாடகரின் லெயல் திறனைக் காட்சிப்படுத்துவதற்கான லோக்கத்துடன் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் இசை ஆக்கம் யாது?

Which of the following is an instrumental composition intended to show the touch and skill of the performer?

- (1) Fantasia (2) Fugue (3) Toccata (4) Mazurka (5) Prelude (.....)

(17) 'லுன்டன்லு' லயு லுமன் டு?

'பன்டன்லு' என்பது யாது?

What is a 'Fandango'?

- (1) A French dance in quadruple time  
(2) A Polish dance in triple time  
(3) An English dance in compound duple time  
(4) A Spanish dance in triple time.  
(5) A German waltz

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(.....)

(18) பஹை ஸடஹன் லீலா லாகினை லுமன் டு?

பின்வரும் இலங்கையச் ஸேர்ந்த இசை ஆக்குனர்களுள் 'ஜஸ்' பாங்கினைத் தமது ஆக்கங்களில் கொண்டவர் யார்?

Which of the following Sri Lankan composers used Jazz styles in their compositions?

- (1) Sarath Fernando (2) Lalanath De Silva (3) Ananda Dabare  
(4) Harsha Makalanda (5) Premalal Danwatte (.....)

(19) பஹை ஸடஹன் லுமன் டு?

பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குனர்களுள் 'சிம்போனிக் லோயம்' இனை முதலில் கண்டுபிடித்தவர் யார்?

Which of the following composers invented the 'symphonic poem'?

- (1) Bartok (2) Kodaly (3) Sibelius (4) Borodin (5) Liszt (.....)

(20) பஹை ஸடஹன் லுமன் டு?

பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குனர்களுள் மினுவுத் துறில் பதிலாக ஸ்கர்ஸோ இனைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தவர் யார்?

Which of the following composers preferred a Scherzo to a Minuet?

- (1) Haydn (2) Beethoven (3) Berlioz (4) Schumann (5) Mozart (.....)

(21) பஹை ஸடஹன் லீலா ஸஹுரென் லுமன் டு?

பின்வருவனவற்றுள் கணினி மற்றும் இலத்திரனியல் இசைக் கற்கையுடன் தொடர்புபடாதது எது?

Which of the following is **not** connected to computer and electronic music study?

- (1) ICMA (2) IRCAM (3) ABRSM (4) SEAMUS (5) GRAME (.....)

- (22) 'පොකුරු බෙරය' නමින් හඳුන්වන්නේ පහත සඳහන් බෙර අතුරෙන් කුමක් ද?  
'පොக்குරු පෙරය' எனவும் அழைக்கப்படுவது பின்வரும் இசைமுரசுகளுள் எது?  
Which of the following drums is also known as 'Pokuru Beraya' ?  
(1) Davula (2) Udakkiya (3) Thammattama (4) Bummaddiya (5) Ruhunu beraya (.....)
- (23) පහත සඳහන් ඒවා අතුරෙන් අවම වේගය පෙන්වනු ලබන යෙදුම කුමක් ද?  
பின்வரும் பதங்களுள் எது மிகக் குறைந்த ரெம்போவிற்கு உரியதாகும்?  
Which of the following terms is of the slowest tempo?  
(1) Lento (2) Adagissimo (3) Largo (4) Allargando (5) Adagietto (.....)
- (24) පහත සඳහන් ස්වර අතුරෙන් ප්‍රංශ භාෂාවෙන් 'Si' ලෙස හඳුන්වන ස්වරය කුමක් ද?  
பின்வரும் சுரங்களுள் எது பிரான்சிய மொழியில் 'Si' குறிக்கும் சுரம் எது?  
Which of the following notes is equivalent to 'Si' in French?  
(1) B flat (2) F sharp (3) B (4) A (5) F (.....)
- (25) පහත සඳහන් ඒවායින් නිවැරදි ප්‍රකාශය කුමක් ද?  
பின்வரும் கூற்றுகளுள் சரியானது எது?  
Which of the following statements is correct?  
(1) The Maldivian National Anthem was composed by Sunil Ariyaratne.  
(2) The Maddala is a drum used in Nurthi.  
(3) The 'Innisaya' is found in Nurthi.  
(4) Mitars are scales used in Nadagam.  
(5) Charles Dias wrote the famous Nurthi Romeo and Juliet. (.....)

● අංක 26 සිට 50 තෙක් ප්‍රශ්න සඳහා කෙටි පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.  
வினா இல. 26 இலிருந்து 50 வரையுள்ள வினாக்களுக்குச் சுருக்கமான விடை எழுதுக.  
Write short answers for questions No. 26 to 50.

- (26) ලීඩ් එකක් හා ජන ගීතයක් අතර වෙනස කුමක් ද?  
லீட் இற்கும் கிராமிய மரபிலான பாடலுக்கும் இடையிலான வேறுபாடு யாது?  
What is the difference between a lied and a folk song?

.....  
.....

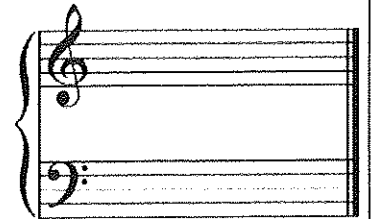
- (27) 'පොලිරිදම්' යනුවෙන් හඳුන්වනු ලබන්නේ කුමක් ද?  
'பொலிரிதம்' என அறியப்படுவது யாது?  
What is known as 'Polyrhythm'?

.....  
.....

- (28) නූර්ති ගීතය රිද්මයක් නොමැති ව ගායනා කරන කොටස හඳුන්වන්නේ කුමන නමින් ද?  
நூர்தி பாடலில் ரிதம் அற்ற முறையில் இசைக்கப்படும் பகுதிக்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படும் பெயர் யாது?  
What is the name used for the section sung non-rhythmically in a Nurthi song?

.....  
.....

- (29) භාර්මනි එකක 'මබ්ලික් මෝෂන්' යනු කුමක් දැයි කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කර, එය දී ඇති ස්ටේව් එකේ දක්වන්න.  
ஹார்மனி ஒன்றில் 'ஒப்ளிக் மோஷன்' எனப்படுவது எது எனச் சுருக்கமாக விளக்கி, அதனை தரப்பட்ட ஸ்ரேவ் இல் எழுதிக்காட்டுக.  
Explain briefly, what 'Oblique motion' is in harmony and illustrate it in the given stave.



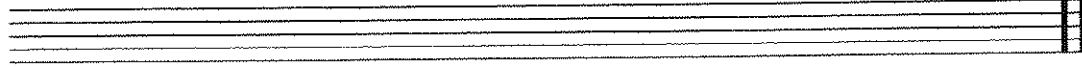
.....  
.....

- (30) දේශානிடோනී ටෝන් පොයම් හයක කාව්‍ය සමූහයක් ලියූ චෙක් ජාතික සංගීතඥයා හා එම කෘතිය නම් කරන්න.  
 ආශ්‍රිතව තොරතුරු සපුරාලන්න. **දෙවන ලිපියේ** සඳහන් කරන්න.  
 Name the Czech composer who honoured his country in a cycle of six tone poems and name the work.

- (31) රුසියානු ජාතික නැගෙනහිර සංගීතඥයින් දෙදෙනෙකු නම් කරන්න.  
 රුසියානු ජාතික සංගීතඥයින් දෙදෙනෙකු නම් කරන්න.  
 Name two nationalistic composers of Russian origin.

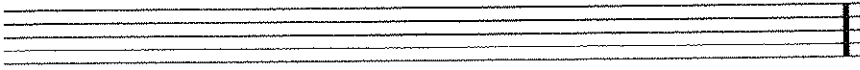
(i) ..... (ii) .....

- (32) C වලින් ආරම්භවන බ්ලූ ස්කේලය ලියා දක්වන්න.  
 C இல் ஆரம்பமாகும் புளூ ஸ்கேலை எழுதிக்காட்டுக.  
 Illustrate a blue scale starting on C.



- (33) 1812 ඔවර් කෘතිය වයිකෝව්ස්කි විසින් නිර්මාණය කරන ලද්දේ කුමන අවස්ථාවක් සඳහා දැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න.  
 1812 ඔවර් ආරම්භය කරන ලද්දේ කුමන අවස්ථාවක් සඳහා දැයි පැහැදිලි කරන්න.  
 Explain for what occasion Tchaikovsky composed the 1812 Overture.

- (34) ක්‍රොමාටි එකක අගය ඇති වාදනය කළ හැකි අයුරින් ස්වර හතරක 'ආර්පේජියෝ' එකක් (අලංකරණයක් ලෙස) දක්වන්න.  
 ක්‍රොමාටි එකක අගය ඇති වාදනය කළ හැකි අයුරින් ස්වර හතරක 'ආර්පේජියෝ' එකක් (අලංකරණයක් ලෙස) දක්වන්න.  
 Illustrate a four note 'arpeggio' (ornament) written as it should be played to the value of a crotchet.



- (35) පාසින් නෝට් එකක් හා ඔක්සිඩියර් නෝට් එකක් අතර වෙනස පැහැදිලි කරන්න.  
 පාසින් නෝට් එකක් හා ඔක්සිඩියර් නෝට් එකක් අතර වෙනස පැහැදිලි කරන්න.  
 Explain the difference between a passing note and an auxiliary note.

- (36) මුසෝර්ග්ස්කිගේ 'පින්ටර්ස් ඇට් ඇන් එක්සිබිෂන්' යනු පියානෝව සඳහා ලියූ සංගීත කෘතියකි. එය ඔක්සිඩියර් වාදනය කිරීමට සුදුසු ලෙස සකස් කරනු ලැබූ සංගීතඥයා නම් කරන්න.  
 මුසෝර්ග්ස්කිගේ 'පින්ටර්ස් ඇට් ඇන් එක්සිබිෂන්' යනු පියානෝව සඳහා ලියූ සංගීත කෘතියකි. එය ඔක්සිඩියර් වාදනය කිරීමට සුදුසු ලෙස සකස් කරනු ලැබූ සංගීතඥයා නම් කරන්න.  
 Mussorgsky's 'Pictures at an Exhibition' was written for the piano. Name the composer who turned it into an orchestral piece.

- (37) පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් ඒවා සමඟ සම්බන්ධ සංගීත භාණ්ඩයක් නම් කරන්න.  
 පහත සඳහන් එක් එක් ඒවා සමඟ සම්බන්ධ සංගීත භාණ්ඩයක් නම් කරන්න.  
 Name an instrument associated with each of the following.

a. Piston ..... b. Bridge .....

- (38) ඩොඩෙකැපොනික් ස්කේල් එකක් යනු කුමක් ද?  
 ඩොඩෙකැපොනික් ස්කේල් යනු කුමක් ද?  
 What is a Dodecaphonic scale?

-

- (49) ஹார்ச்சிகோர்ட் ஸ்ட்ரிக்ஸ் ஹார்ச் ஸ்ட்ரிக்ஸ் நம் ஹார்ச் ஸ்ட்ரிக்ஸ்  
ஹார்ச்சிகோர்ட் இற்கு பயன்படுத்தும் இத்தாலி மற்றும் ஜெர்மனிய பெயர் என்ன?  
What is the Italian or German name given to the harpsichord?

- (50) 'அப்ரப்ட் காதென்ஸ்' யதுவென் ஹென்ஸென் ஹென்ஸ் ஹென்ஸ்  
'அப்ரப்ட் காதென்ஸ்' என அழைக்கப்படுவது எது?  
What is also known as 'Abrupt cadence'?

- சிங்கள හා දෙමළ පද පහත දී ඇත.  
சிங்கள, தமிழ்ப் பதங்கள் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.  
Sinhala and Tamil terms are given below.

එසෙන්ඩිං	- ආරෝහණ	எசென்டிங்	- ஆரோகணம்
ඩීසෙන්ඩිං	- අවරෝහණ	டிசென்டிங்	- அவரோகணம்
නෝට්	- ස්වර	நோட்	- ஸ்வரம்
ඉන්ටර්ල්	- ස්වරාන්තරය	இன்ரவெல்	- இடைவெளி
රෙස්ට්	- විරාමය	றெஸ்ட்	- ஓய்வு
මක්චේච්	- සජ්තකය	ஒக்ரேவ்	- சப்தம்
රිදම්	- රිද්මය	ரிதம்	- சந்தம்
බීට්	- මාත්‍රා	பீற்	- மாத்திரை
සෙමිටෝන්	- ස්වර භාගය	செமிரோன்	- பாதித்தொனி
ටෝන්	- සම්පූර්ණ ස්වරය	ரோன்	- முழுத்தொனி
ට්ரான்ස්පෝස්	- මාරු කිරීම	ட்ரான்ஸ்போஸ்	- மாற்றுதல்

\*\*\*

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සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 අගෝස්තු  
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 ஓகஸ்ட்  
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

බටහිර සංගීතය II  
மேலைத்தேய சங்கீதம் II  
Western Music II

56 STE II

පැය තුනයි  
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்  
Three hours

විභාග අංකය  
கட்டெண்  
Index No

1 වන ප්‍රශ්නය ඇතුළුව II හා III කොටස්වලින් ප්‍රශ්න දෙක බැගින් තෝරාගෙන, ප්‍රශ්න පහකට පිළිතුරු ලෙම පත්‍රයේ ම සපයන්න.  
1 ஆம் வினாவிற்கும் பகுதி II, பகுதி III என்பவற்றிலிருந்து இவ்விரண்டு வினாக்களைத் தெரிவுசெய்து, எல்லாமாக ஐந்து வினாக்களுக்கு இத்தாளிலேயே விடை தருக.  
Answer five questions including question No. 1 and selecting two questions from each of the parts II and III on this paper itself.

For Examiners' Use only

(56) Western Music II		
Part	Question No.	Marks Awarded
I	1	
	2	
II	3	
	4	
	5	
III	6	
	7	
	8	
Total		

Paper I	
Paper II	
Total (Out of 200)	
Percentage	

Final Mark

In Numbers	
In Words	

Code Number

Marking Examiner	
Marks Checked by:	1
	2
Supervised by	

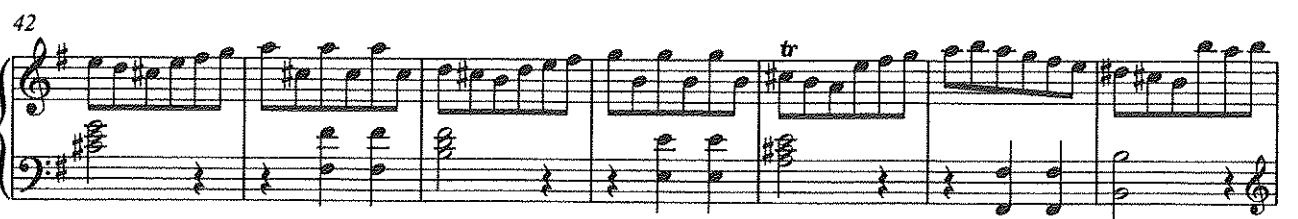
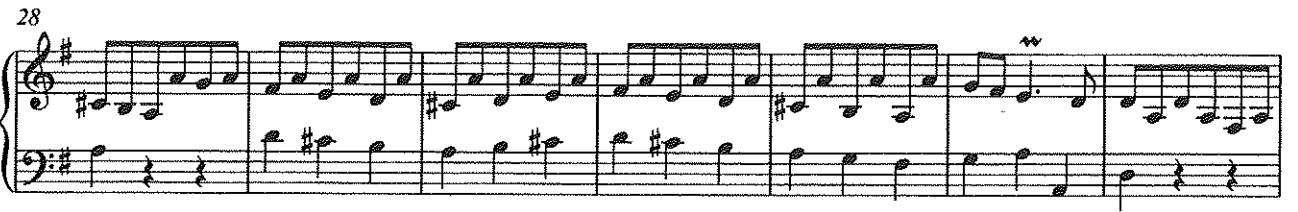
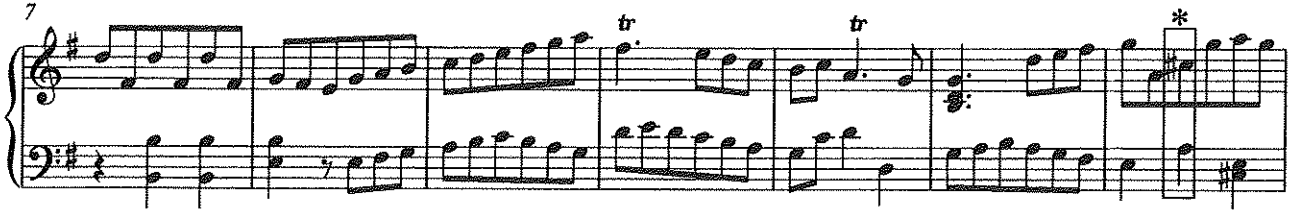
(අනෙක් පිටුව බලන්න / மறுபக்கம் பார்க்க / Please turn over)



## I කොටස / பகுதி I / PART I

1. සපයා ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය උපයෝගී කරගනිමින් සියලු ම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.  
எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு விடை எழுதுக.  
Answer all questions referring to the musical extract provided.

[♩. = 60]



49

56

63

70

77

83

89

94

- (1) மெம இலிமன்ட் லக கும்ன கீ லகே லியா ஈன் டு?  
இந்த மூவ்மென்ற் எந்தக் 'கீ' இல் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது?  
In which key is this movement written?

.....

- (2) லகீதேன்லர்ய லீகர் கர்னன்.  
ரையிம் சிக்னேச்சரை விவரிக்குக.  
Describe the time signature.

.....

- (3) டீ ஈகி ஸ்ஹி ஷன்லிய ஸன்லீட் லீகித் லீகி காகியகி. ஸகன டேன லே நலீலித் மெம காகிய ஸடா லலான் ஸ்டுது நல லேக டுக்லிய ஸன்லீட் கும்ன டு?  
தரப்பட்ட இசைப்பெயர்ப்பு ஹண்டலினால் எழுதப்பட்ட ஆக்கமாகும். இதற்கு மிகப் பொருத்தமான தலைப்பு பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது?  
The given extract is a composition by Handel. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for it?

a. Gigue                      b. Mazurka                      c. Courante

.....

- (4) கீக்லன்லீட் ஸ்லீகீ லகக லார் நலலீலர் டுக்லன். (லார் 70-82 ஈகர்)  
சீக்குவென்ஸல் லசேஜ் ஒன்றின் லார் நம்பர்களைத் தருக. (லார்கள் 70 - 82 இற்கிடையில்)  
Give the bar numbers of a sequential passage. (Between bars 70-82)

.....

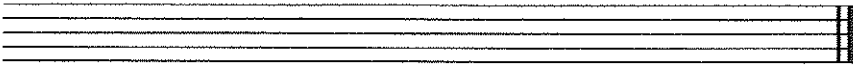
- (5) மெம இலிமன்ட் லக லியா ஈன்லீட் கும்ன லீகி லகே டு?  
இந்த மூவ்மென்ற் எந்த லீகரில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது?  
In which form is this movement written?

.....

- (6) மெம ஸ்ஹி ஷன்லிய லகி லலீனன்லீ கீ லகல லலலீலுலீ லக லார் நலலீலர் டுக்லன்.  
இவ் இசைத் துண்டின் லலமினன்ற் கீ இற்கு மலடியுலேசன் ஆகும் லார் நம்பரைக் குறித்துக் காட்டுக.  
State the bar number which indicates the modulation to its dominant key.

.....

- (7) 33 லக லார் லகே லீகலன்லீ லக லாடனய கல ஸு ஈஸ்ரீன் லீகன்.  
33 ஆம் லார் இல் லர்ணமென்ற் இனை இசைக்கும் முறையை எழுதுக.  
Write out the ornament in bar 33 as it should be played.



- (8) 21-25 லார்லே ஸ்ஹிதய 29-33 லார் ஸலம ஸ்ஸன்டனய கிரீமே டீ லல கிரீக்லேகய கல லேனல்கல லலனலா டு?  
21 - 25 லார் இற்கிடையிலான சங்கீதத்தை 29 - 33 இற்கிடையிலான லார்களுடன் ஒப்பிடும் லலது நீங்கள் அவதானிக்கத் தக்க வேறுபாடுகள் யாவை?  
What are the differences you observe when comparing the music of bars 21-25 with bars 29-33?

.....

.....

- (9) ஸ்ஹி ஷன்லிய ஈலலானயே ஈகி கன்லன்ஸய நல கர்னன்.  
இசைத் துண்டின் இறுதியில் இருக்கும் கலேன்ஸ் ஐப் பெயரிடுக.  
Name the cadence at the end of the piece.

.....

- (10) 6 වන බාර් එකේ පළමු බීට් එකේ ද්‍රයඩ් එක විස්තර කරන්න.  
6 වැනු පාර් இன் முதலாவது பீர் இன் ட்ரய்ட் இனை விவரிக்கുക.  
Describe the triad on the first beat of bar 6.

.....

- (11) සංගීත வன்வியே வேகம் குறிக் டு?  
இசைத் துண்டின் வேகம் யாது?  
What is the speed of the piece?

---

- (12) සංගීதය නැවත වාදනය කිරීමට යොදා ගන්නා සලකුණ දක්වන්න.  
இசையை மீண்டும் இசைப்பதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தும் குறியீட்டினை குறித்துக்காட்டுக.  
Illustrate the sign used to repeat the music.

---

- (13) පහත සඳහන් බාර්වල කී එක නම් කරන්න.  
பின்வரும் பார்களின் கீ இணைப் பெயரிடுக.  
Name the key of the following bars.

- a. Bar 50 .....  
b. Bar 58 .....  
c. Bar 63 .....

- (14) 33-34 බාර්වල කී එක හා කේඩන්සය නම් කරන්න.  
33 - 34 பார்களின் கீ இனையும் கட்டேன்ஸ் இனையும் பெயரிடுக.  
Name the key and cadence at bar 33-34.

◀ ▶ ↻ 🔍

- (15) 13 වන බාර් එකේ ඇස්ටරිස්ක් ලකුණින් (\*) දක්වා ඇති ඉන්ටර්වල් එක නම් කරන්න.  
 பார் 13 இல் அஸ்திரிக் (\*) அடையாளம் இடப்பட்டுள்ள இன்றவேலைப் பெயரிடுக.  
 Name the interval marked with an asterisk (\*) at bar 13.

.....


- (16) 17 වන බාර් එකේ පළමු නෝට් දෙක අතර ඇති මෙලොඩික් ඉන්ටර්වල් එකේ ඉන්වර්ෂන් එක ලියන්න.  
 පාර් 17 இல் முதல் இரண்டு நோட்ஸ் இற்கிடையில் காணப்படும் மெலோடிக் இன்வேர்சனை எழுதிக்  
 காட்டுக.  
 Write the inversion of the melodic interval found between the first two notes of bar 17.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- (17) සංගීත வன்வியே ட்ரெபிள் ஸ்டாப் லீனே பதிலு வார் டெவ மதினர் 3 ன் ஓவலின் பதன டீ டுரீ ஸ்வேவியே லீயன்க. இசைத்துண்டின் ரெபிள் ஸ்ரேவ் இன் முதல் இரண்டு பார்களை மைனர் 3 வது உயர்வாக கீழே தரப்பட்ட ஸ்ரேவ் இல் எழுதுக.  
Transpose the first two bars of the treble staff a minor 3<sup>rd</sup> higher in the given stave.



- (18) අලුත් කී එක නම් කරන්න.  
புதிய கீ இனைப் பெயரிடுக.  
Name the new key.

---

- (19) මෙම සංගීත வன்விய ලියු සංගීතඥයාගේ වෙනත් කෘතියක් නම් කරන්න.  
இவ் இசைத்துண்டினை எழுதிய ஆக்குனரின் வேறு ஆக்கத்தினைப் பெயரிடுக.  
Name another work of the composer of this piece.

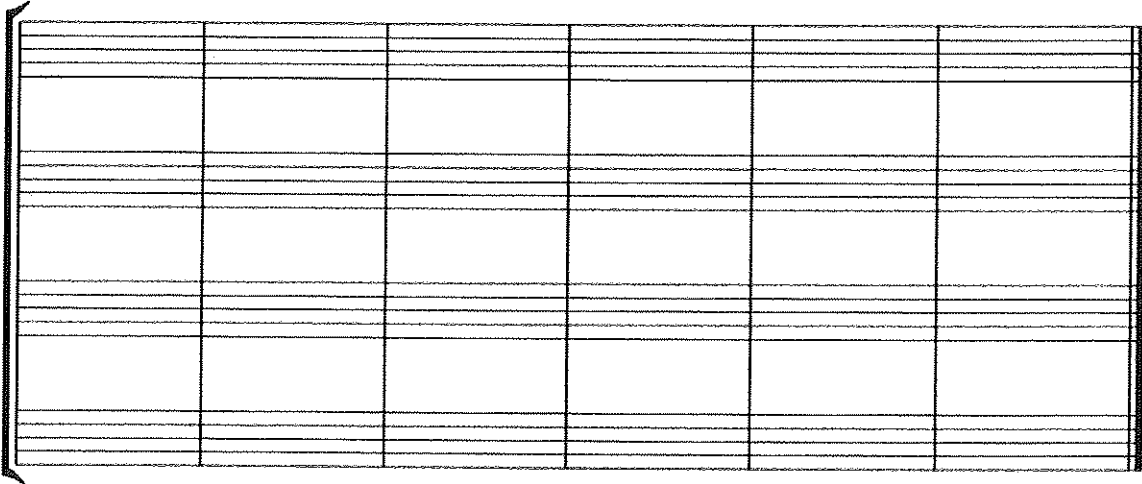
- (20) මෙම යුගයේ සංගීතයේ ශෛලිය සඳහන් කරන්න.  
இக் காலத்தின் இசைப் பாங்கினைக் குறிப்பிடுக.  
Mention the style of the music of this period.

## II කොටස / பகுதி II / PART II

මනුෂ්‍ය ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.  
எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கുക.  
Answer any two questions.

2. මෙම සංගීත வன்விய පර්ෆෙක්ට් පහක් ඉහළින් ලියන්න. අලුත් කී සිස්තේමරය භාවිත කර ෆ්ලූට්, ක්ලැරිනට් ඉන් B<sup>b</sup>, කෝර් ඔන්ග්ලේ හා ඩෙස් ක්ලැරිනට් සඳහා සුදුසු ක්ලේෆ් යොදා නැවත ලියන්න.  
இவ் இசைத்துண்டினை பேர்பெக்ற் றந்து மேலே ரான்ஸ்போஸ் செய்க. புதிய கீ சிக்னேச்சரைப் பயன்படுத்தி புல்லாங்குழல், கிளாரினட் இல் B<sup>b</sup>, கோர் அன்கிளே மற்றும் பேஸ் கிளாரிணற் உடன் பொருத்தமான கிளேவ்ஸ் ஐப் பயன்படுத்தி மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

Transpose this passage up a perfect 5th, prefixing the new key signature and write for Flute, Clarinet in B<sup>b</sup>, Cor Anglais and Bass Clarinet with the appropriate clefs.



## 3. පහත සඳහන් ස්කේල් අවශ්‍ය පරිදි ලියන්න.

பின்வரும் ஸ்கேல்ஸ் ஐ எழுதுக.

Write the following scales.

- (a) F ශාර්ප් මේජරය කී සිග්නේචරය රහිතව ආරෝහණ හා අවරෝහණ ආකාරයට වොමීනන්ට් එකෙන් ආරම්භ හා අවසාන කර ලියන්න. මෙම ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, බාර් තතරක් තුළ කොම්පවුන්ඩ් ක්වොටර්පල් ටයිම් වොට්ඩ් ක්වොට් බීට් භාවිත කර ලියන්න. ස්ලෑස් මගින් සෙමිටෝන් ලකුණු කරන්න.

F ஷார்ப் மேஜரை கீ சிக்னேச்சர் இல்லாது ஆரோகண அவரோகண முறையில் டொமினன்ட் உடன் ஆரம்பம், இறுதி ஆகியவற்றை எழுதுக. இவ் ஸ்கேலின் ஸ்வரத்தை பார் நான்கினுள் கொம்பவுன்ட் குவாட்டுருப்பிள் ரையிம் டொற்றட் குரோஜ்ற் பீற் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதுக. கிளேர்ஸ் மூலம் செமிற்றோனைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

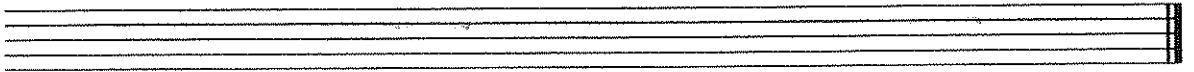
F sharp major, without key signature, ascending and descending, beginning and ending on the dominant. Using the given clef, arrange the notes of the scale in a rhythm pattern to fill four bars of compound quadruple time in dotted crotchet beats. Mark the semitones with slurs.



- (b) ෆ්ලැට් හතරක් සහිත මේජර් ස්කේලයේ රෙලටීව් මයිනර් ස්කේලය අවරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට ලියන්න. කී සිග්නේචරය සහිතව 'රේ' ස්වරයෙන් ආරම්භ කර F ක්ලේෆ් එක භාවිත කර දී ඇති ස්ටේට් එකේ ලියන්න. ස්ලෑස් මගින් සෙමිටෝන් ලකුණු කරන්න.

பிளாட்டஸ் நான்கினை மேஜர் ஸ்கேல் ரிலேற்றிவ் மைனர் ஸ்கேல் இன் அவரோகண முறையில் எழுதுக. கீ சிக்னேச்சருடன் 'ரே' ஸ்வரத்தில் ஆரம்பிக்கும் F கிளேவ் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி கீழே தரப்பட்ட ஸ்ரேவ் இனை எழுதுக. சிலேர்ஸ் மூலம் செமிரோன்களை குறிக்குக.

The melodic form of the descending relative minor scale of the Major scale which has four flats. Beginning on "RAY", write with key signature in F clef using semiquavers on the staff given below. Mark the semitones with slurs.



- (c) දෙන ලද ක්ලේෆ් එකේ මේජර් කී සිග්නේචරය යොදා ගනිමින් E ස්වරයෙන් ආරම්භ කර ආරෝහණ හා අවරෝහණ ක්‍රමයට හාමොනික් ක්වොට්ට්ස් ස්කේලය ක්වොට් භාවිත කරමින් ලියන්න.

தரப்பட்ட கிளேவ் இல் மேஜர் கீ சிக்னேச்சர் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி E ஸ்வரத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து ஆரோகண, அவரோகண முறையில் ஹார்மோனிக் குரோமற்றிக் ஸ்கேல் இனை குரோஜ்ற் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதுக.

Write the harmonic chromatic scale, ascending and descending in crotchets, beginning on E, using the major key signature in the given clef.



4. (a) මෙම මෙලොඩිය පිළිතුරු ෆ්ලේස් එකක් එකතු කරමින් සම්පූර්ණ කරන්න. සියල්ලට ම ඩයිනමික් හා ෆ්ලේස් සලකුණු යොදන්න. இந்த மெலோடியை ஆன்சரிங் பிரேஸ் இனைச் சேர்த்து பூர்த்தி செய்க. எல்லாவற்றுக்கும் டைனமிக் மற்றும் பிரேசிங் குறியீடுகளைச் சேர்க்க.

Complete this melody by adding an answering phrase. Add marks of dynamics and phrasing to the whole.

Allegretto



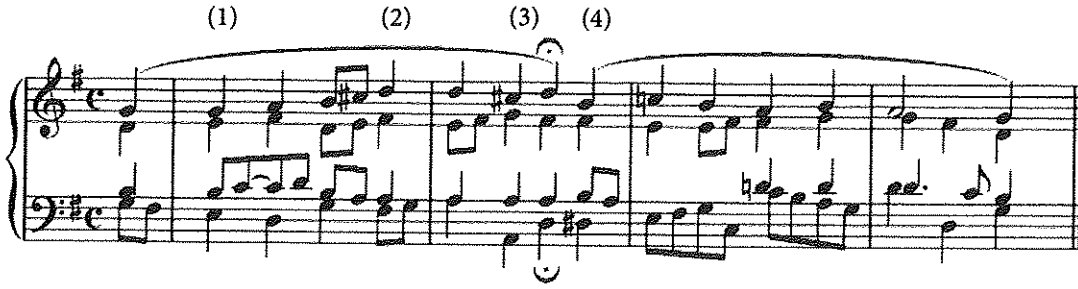
- (b) සම්පූර්ණ කළ සංගීත வன்விய பரஃத ப்ரஃதார ஸாவித கர லீயன்த.  
பூர்த்தியான இசைத் துண்டினைக் கீழைத்தேய நொட்டிசனைப் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதுக.  
Convert the complete melody into oriental notation.

.....

.....

.....

5. (a) දක්වා ඇති කෝඩ්ස්, නම් කර ඇති කී හා අවසාන කේටන්සය විස්තර කරන්න.  
காட்டப்பட்டுள்ள கோட்ஸ், பெயரிடப்பட்ட கீ மற்றும் இறுதிக் கட்டென்ஸ் ஐயும் விவரிக்கുക.  
Describe the chords indicated, naming the keys and the final cadence.



Key .....

Chords

- (1) .....
- (2) .....
- (3) .....
- (4) .....

Cadence .....

- (b) පහත සඳහන් දෑ උදාහරණ සහිත ව කෙටියෙන් පැහැදිලි කරන්න.  
பின்வருவனவற்றை உதாரணங்களுடன் சுருக்கமாக விளக்குக.  
Briefly explain the following with examples.

(i) Shanthikarma

.....

.....

.....

(ii) Bharatha Natyam

.....

.....

.....

(c) බටහිර සංගීතය අධ්‍යයනය පරිගණක දැනුමින් සංවර්ධනය කළ හැකි ආකාරය පිළිබඳ ව ඔබේ අදහස් දක්වන්න. මෙය සාමාන්‍ය සාහිත්‍ය ක්‍රමවේදයකට අනුව සකස් කළ යුතුය. (1000 වචන පමණක්)

Comment how computer knowledge can develop the study of Western Music.

[illegible]



## III කොටස / பகுதி III / PART III

විනිශ්චය ප්‍රශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.  
எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக.

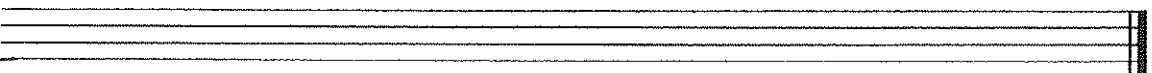
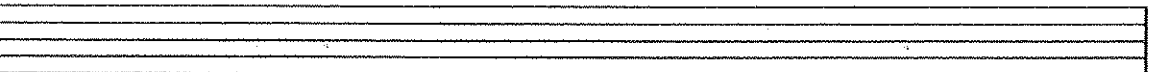
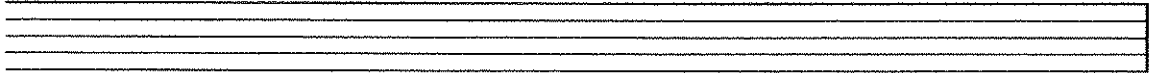
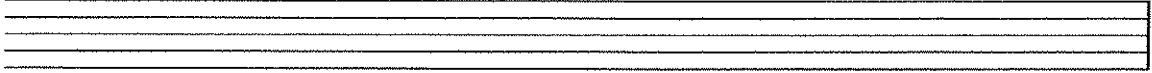
Answer any two questions.

6. (a) දෙන ලද වචනවලට තනුවක් සකස් කර, ස්පීඩ් මාර්ක් හා එක්ස්ප්‍රෙෂන් යොදන්න. මෙලඩියේ එක් එක් නෝට් එකට පහළින් වචන ලියන්න.

தரப்பட்ட பதங்களின் அறிவைப் பயன்படுத்தி, ஸ்பீட் மார்க் மற்றும் எக்ஸ்பிரஸனைப் பயன்படுத்துக. மெலோடியின் ஒவ்வொரு நோட் இன் கீழேயும் பதங்களை எழுதுக.

Compose a melody for the given words and add a speed mark and marks of expression. Write the words(syllables) under each note of the melody.

From far away it echoes,  
His clear and joyful song,  
It rings across the valley,  
In spring the whole day long.



- (b) පහත දී ඇති සංගීත වෘත්ත J.S. බාක්ගේ ඉංග්ලිෂ් සුයිට් එකට අයත් ඒවා වේ. මේවාට නිවැරදි ටයිම් සිග්නේචර යොදා මෙම එක් එක් සංගීත වෘත්ත කුරන්ට්, ජිග් හා ඇලමාන්ඩ් ලෙස නිවැරදි ව නම් කරන්න.

கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பு J.S. பார்க் ஆங்கில குற இலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதாகும். இதற்கு சரியான ரையிம் சிக்னேச்சர்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி, இவ் ஒவ்வொரு இசைத்துண்டுக்கும் கூரன்ட், ஜிக், அலமான்ட் ஆகச் சரியாகப் பெயரிடுக.

The following extracts are taken from J.S. Bach's English Suite. Insert the correct time signatures and name each of these extracts as Courante, Gigue, Allemande.

## Allegro



## Presto



## Andante



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- The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is shown. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is written in the bass staff. The first measure of the melody is a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The first measure of the accompaniment is a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, a half note B2, and a half note C3. The second measure of the melody is a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The second measure of the accompaniment is a half note D3, followed by a half note E3, a half note F#3, and a half note G3. The third measure of the melody is a quarter note A5, followed by a quarter note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The third measure of the accompaniment is a half note A3, followed by a half note B3, a half note C4, and a half note D4. The fourth measure of the melody is a quarter note E6, followed by a quarter note F#6, a quarter note G6, and a quarter note A6. The fourth measure of the accompaniment is a half note E4, followed by a half note F#4, a half note G4, and a half note A4. The fifth measure of the melody is a quarter note B6, followed by a quarter note C7, a quarter note D7, and a quarter note E7. The fifth measure of the accompaniment is a half note B4, followed by a half note C5, a half note D5, and a half note E5. The sixth measure of the melody is a quarter note F#7, followed by a quarter note G7, a quarter note A7, and a quarter note B7. The sixth measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#5, followed by a half note G5, a half note A5, and a half note B5. The seventh measure of the melody is a quarter note C8, followed by a quarter note D8, a quarter note E8, and a quarter note F#8. The seventh measure of the accompaniment is a half note C6, followed by a half note D6, a half note E6, and a half note F#6. The eighth measure of the melody is a quarter note G8, followed by a quarter note A8, a quarter note B8, and a quarter note C9. The eighth measure of the accompaniment is a half note G6, followed by a half note A6, a half note B6, and a half note C7. The ninth measure of the melody is a quarter note D9, followed by a quarter note E9, a quarter note F#9, and a quarter note G9. The ninth measure of the accompaniment is a half note D7, followed by a half note E7, a half note F#7, and a half note G7. The tenth measure of the melody is a quarter note A9, followed by a quarter note B9, a quarter note C10, and a quarter note D10. The tenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note A7, followed by a half note B7, a half note C8, and a half note D8. The eleventh measure of the melody is a quarter note E10, followed by a quarter note F#10, a quarter note G10, and a quarter note A10. The eleventh measure of the accompaniment is a half note E8, followed by a half note F#8, a half note G8, and a half note A8. The twelfth measure of the melody is a quarter note B10, followed by a quarter note C11, a quarter note D11, and a quarter note E11. The twelfth measure of the accompaniment is a half note B8, followed by a half note C9, a half note D9, and a half note E9. The thirteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note F#11, followed by a quarter note G11, a quarter note A11, and a quarter note B11. The thirteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#9, followed by a half note G9, a half note A9, and a half note B9. The fourteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note C12, followed by a quarter note D12, a quarter note E12, and a quarter note F#12. The fourteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note C10, followed by a half note D10, a half note E10, and a half note F#10. The fifteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note G12, followed by a quarter note A12, a quarter note B12, and a quarter note C13. The fifteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note G10, followed by a half note A10, a half note B10, and a half note C11. The sixteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note D13, followed by a quarter note E13, a quarter note F#13, and a quarter note G13. The sixteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note D11, followed by a half note E11, a half note F#11, and a half note G11. The seventeenth measure of the melody is a quarter note A13, followed by a quarter note B13, a quarter note C14, and a quarter note D14. The seventeenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note A11, followed by a half note B11, a half note C12, and a half note D12. The eighteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note E14, followed by a quarter note F#14, a quarter note G14, and a quarter note A14. The eighteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note E12, followed by a half note F#12, a half note G12, and a half note A12. The nineteenth measure of the melody is a quarter note B14, followed by a quarter note C15, a quarter note D15, and a quarter note E15. The nineteenth measure of the accompaniment is a half note B12, followed by a half note C13, a half note D13, and a half note E13. The twentieth measure of the melody is a quarter note F#15, followed by a quarter note G15, a quarter note A15, and a quarter note B15. The twentieth measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#13, followed by a half note G13, a half note A13, and a half note B13. The twenty-first measure of the melody is a quarter note C16, followed by a quarter note D16, a quarter note E16, and a quarter note F#16. The twenty-first measure of the accompaniment is a half note C14, followed by a half note D14, a half note E14, and a half note F#14. The twenty-second measure of the melody is a quarter note G16, followed by a quarter note A16, a quarter note B16, and a quarter note C17. The twenty-second measure of the accompaniment is a half note G14, followed by a half note A14, a half note B14, and a half note C15. The twenty-third measure of the melody is a quarter note D17, followed by a quarter note E17, a quarter note F#17, and a quarter note G17. The twenty-third measure of the accompaniment is a half note D15, followed by a half note E15, a half note F#15, and a half note G15. The twenty-fourth measure of the melody is a quarter note A17, followed by a quarter note B17, a quarter note C18, and a quarter note D18. The twenty-fourth measure of the accompaniment is a half note A15, followed by a half note B15, a half note C16, and a half note D16. The twenty-fifth measure of the melody is a quarter note E18, followed by a quarter note F#18, a quarter note G18, and a quarter note A18. The twenty-fifth measure of the accompaniment is a half note E16, followed by a half note F#16, a half note G16, and a half note A16. The twenty-sixth measure of the melody is a quarter note B18, followed by a quarter note C19, a quarter note D19, and a quarter note E19. The twenty-sixth measure of the accompaniment is a half note B16, followed by a half note C17, a half note D17, and a half note E17. The twenty-seventh measure of the melody is a quarter note F#19, followed by a quarter note G19, a quarter note A19, and a quarter note B19. The twenty-seventh measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#17, followed by a half note G17, a half note A17, and a half note B17. The twenty-eighth measure of the melody is a quarter note C20, followed by a quarter note D20, a quarter note E20, and a quarter note F#20. The twenty-eighth measure of the accompaniment is a half note C18, followed by a half note D18, a half note E18, and a half note F#18. The twenty-ninth measure of the melody is a quarter note G20, followed by a quarter note A20, a quarter note B20, and a quarter note C21. The twenty-ninth measure of the accompaniment is a half note G18, followed by a half note A18, a half note B18, and a half note C19. The thirtieth measure of the melody is a quarter note D21, followed by a quarter note E21, a quarter note F#21, and a quarter note G21. The thirtieth measure of the accompaniment is a half note D19, followed by a half note E19, a half note F#19, and a half note G19. The thirty-first measure of the melody is a quarter note A21, followed by a quarter note B21, a quarter note C22, and a quarter note D22. The thirty-first measure of the accompaniment is a half note A19, followed by a half note B19, a half note C20, and a half note D20. The thirty-second measure of the melody is a quarter note E22, followed by a quarter note F#22, a quarter note G22, and a quarter note A22. The thirty-second measure of the accompaniment is a half note E20, followed by a half note F#20, a half note G20, and a half note A20. The thirty-third measure of the melody is a quarter note B22, followed by a quarter note C23, a quarter note D23, and a quarter note E23. The thirty-third measure of the accompaniment is a half note B20, followed by a half note C21, a half note D21, and a half note E21. The thirty-fourth measure of the melody is a quarter note F#23, followed by a quarter note G23, a quarter note A23, and a quarter note B23. The thirty-fourth measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#21, followed by a half note G21, a half note A21, and a half note B21. The thirty-fifth measure of the melody is a quarter note C24, followed by a quarter note D24, a quarter note E24, and a quarter note F#24. The thirty-fifth measure of the accompaniment is a half note C22, followed by a half note D22, a half note E22, and a half note F#22. The thirty-sixth measure of the melody is a quarter note G24, followed by a quarter note A24, a quarter note B24, and a quarter note C25. The thirty-sixth measure of the accompaniment is a half note G22, followed by a half note A22, a half note B22, and a half note C23. The thirty-seventh measure of the melody is a quarter note D25, followed by a quarter note E25, a quarter note F#25, and a quarter note G25. The thirty-seventh measure of the accompaniment is a half note D23, followed by a half note E23, a half note F#23, and a half note G23. The thirty-eighth measure of the melody is a quarter note A25, followed by a quarter note B25, a quarter note C26, and a quarter note D26. The thirty-eighth measure of the accompaniment is a half note A23, followed by a half note B23, a half note C24, and a half note D24. The thirty-ninth measure of the melody is a quarter note E26, followed by a quarter note F#26, a quarter note G26, and a quarter note A26. The thirty-ninth measure of the accompaniment is a half note E24, followed by a half note F#24, a half note G24, and a half note A24. The fortieth measure of the melody is a quarter note B26, followed by a quarter note C27, a quarter note D27, and a quarter note E27. The fortieth measure of the accompaniment is a half note B24, followed by a half note C25, a half note D25, and a half note E25. The forty-first measure of the melody is a quarter note F#27, followed by a quarter note G27, a quarter note A27, and a quarter note B27. The forty-first measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#25, followed by a half note G25, a half note A25, and a half note B25. The forty-second measure of the melody is a quarter note C28, followed by a quarter note D28, a quarter note E28, and a quarter note F#28. The forty-second measure of the accompaniment is a half note C26, followed by a half note D26, a half note E26, and a half note F#26. The forty-third measure of the melody is a quarter note G28, followed by a quarter note A28, a quarter note B28, and a quarter note C29. The forty-third measure of the accompaniment is a half note G26, followed by a half note A26, a half note B26, and a half note C27. The forty-fourth measure of the melody is a quarter note D29, followed by a quarter note E29, a quarter note F#29, and a quarter note G29. The forty-fourth measure of the accompaniment is a half note D27, followed by a half note E27, a half note F#27, and a half note G27. The forty-fifth measure of the melody is a quarter note A29, followed by a quarter note B29, a quarter note C30, and a quarter note D30. The forty-fifth measure of the accompaniment is a half note A27, followed by a half note B27, a half note C28, and a half note D28. The forty-sixth measure of the melody is a quarter note E30, followed by a quarter note F#30, a quarter note G30, and a quarter note A30. The forty-sixth measure of the accompaniment is a half note E28, followed by a half note F#28, a half note G28, and a half note A28. The forty-seventh measure of the melody is a quarter note B30, followed by a quarter note C31, a quarter note D31, and a quarter note E31. The forty-seventh measure of the accompaniment is a half note B28, followed by a half note C29, a half note D29, and a half note E29. The forty-eighth measure of the melody is a quarter note F#31, followed by a quarter note G31, a quarter note A31, and a quarter note B31. The forty-eighth measure of the accompaniment is a half note F#29, followed by a half note G29, a half note A29, and a half note B29. The forty-ninth measure of the melody is a quarter note C32, followed by a quarter note D32, a quarter note E32, and a quarter note F#32. The forty-ninth measure of the accompaniment is a half note C30, followed by a half note D30, a half note E30, and a half note F#30. The fiftieth measure of the melody is a quarter note G32, followed by a quarter note A32, a quarter note B32, and a quarter note C33. The fiftieth measure of the accompaniment is a half note G30, followed by a half note A30, a half note B30, and a

- (i) Name of work and the composer : .....

[illegible]

- (b) ரிப்பூட் ஏதாவது கனாடுசே யோடாணைனா பிவிபிபிபி ப்ரஹ்மீ கர்னா.  
பியூக் ஒன்றின் இறுதிப் பகுதியில் பயன்படுத்தும் டிவைசஸ்களை விளக்குக.  
Explain the devices used in the final section of a fugue.

- (c) ரிப்பூட் ஏதாவது டோனல் டான்ஸ்பர் னா ரீயல் டான்ஸ்பர் டைர வேனச க்ரஹ்மீ?  
பியூக் ஒன்றில் ரோனல் ஆன்சர் இற்கும் ரியல் ஆன்சரிற்கும் இடையிலுள்ள வேறுபாடுகளை எழுதுக.  
What is the difference between a tonal answer and a real answer in a fugue?

- சிஹல னா டேமல படி பஹ கீ டு.  
சிங்கள, தமிழ்ப் பதங்கள் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.  
Sinhala and Tamil terms are given below.

பேசன்ஹி	- டாரோஹன்	எசென்ஹி	- ஆரோகணம்
பிசென்ஹி	- டிவரோஹன்	டிசென்ஹி	- அவரோகணம்
கோர்	- ஸ்ஹி	நோட்	- எஸ்வரம்
ஓன்ஹி	- ஸ்ஹி	இன்ஹெல்	- இடைவெளி
ரேஹி	- ஹி	ஹெஸ்ட்	- ஓய்வு
ஹெஹி	- ஹி	ஓக்ரேவ்	- சப்தம்
ஹி	- ஹி	ரிதம்	- சந்தம்
ஹி	- ஹி	பீற்	- மாத்நிரை
ஹி	- ஹி	செமிரோன்	- பாதித்தொனி
ஹி	- ஹி	ரோன்	- முழுத்தொனி
ஹி	- ஹி	ட்ரான்ஸ்போஸ்	- மாற்றுதல்